## The Evening Times

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Six Months, Evening and Sunda

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FRIDAY, OCTOBER 6, 1899.

#### Le Roi s'Amuse.

There is something painful in noting that the progress of the Presidential menagerie through Mr. McKinley's own State has been unmarked by any wild outburst of popular cuthusiasm. This, the inmates of the caravan no doubt would attribute to the omission of tall-end speeches; but the bitter opinion would seem to be that the populace is disappointed because Admiral Dewey is not on exhibition, and perhaps for the further reason that there is a lurking suspicloss that Alger, Sampson, Eagan, Otis, and Trucarrion Denby are concealed somewhere in the Presidential train.

Whatever may be the cause, the fact appears to be that William the Smiling is and we are sure he will not be the last man on the train to observe and ponder Maryland. over the change. Perhaps when he gets out as far as the "land of the Dakotas, not to hundred in the whole North ever thinks of Presidential and Cabinet spectacles may unless the matter is recalled to mind. He warm up the crowd. This we think likely, regiments which have returned from the Philippines with remarkably well-defined the South. New York might have been a views on Otis and Otisism. If he would like to feel the popular pulse on that subject, an eligible opportunity now offers.

## Will the Admiral Control?

President McKiuley has shown a just appreciation of Admiral Dewey's advice in at once ordering a heavy increase of our maval strength in Philippine waters. He has not, however, as yet given the country any direct evidence that he intends to abate the Otis nuisance in Manila, and, until he does so, the public feeling against his course in protecting the discredited governor general, and permitting the reign of corruption and loot which has grown up under his colonial administration, will not abute, but will continue to grow strong enough for him to feel its effects in the coming elections.

Admiral Dewey and ninety-nine hundredths of the American people are of one mind on the subject of a radical change of policy and control. That can come only through the removal of Otis, and vigorous suppression of the smugglers, bribers, and rascals generally who thrive in the shadow of the vice regal palace in Manila.

We are afraid that, after all, Mr. McKinley will not act fully up to the views and convictions of the Admiral of the Navy, The influence back of Otis, Denby, and the plundering combination which is amassing wealth in the Philippines, is strong, active, and persistent in its pressure upon the Executive. Every day the present conditions can be maintained is money in the pockets of someone, and the beneficiaries of the system are no doubt wise enough to pay liberally into the Hanna campaign fund

## A Restaurant Censor.

The pigekin is in evidence and there is talk of football in the air. One of this season's developments in this line is the restourant censor. The coach of one of the Western universities has constituted himwelf critic of the boarding house tables at which his men are fed, and after his round of inspection be will place upon a bulletiu board warnings to beware of Mrs. Brown's hush, or Mrs. Jones' pie, or Mrs. Robintaught to avoid wrong articles of diet, and will wax strong and mighty against the

It might be a good thing if the restaurant censor could begin operations in a wider field. The amount of mismanagement in matters of diet, to which Americans daily submit, is something to appal the artistic Frenchman and confound even the phlegmatic German. The fact is that we have taken a leaf out of the cookery book of nearly every nation on earth and made up a dietary of our own, in no way adapted to the peculiar climatic and social conditions of this people. This is more evident in the cities and small towns than in the country, for in most country places, through succeeding generstions, dishes suited to the conditions of life in each particular locality have become popular. Thus, the Louisianian has learned to eat gumbo, drink strong coffee and light wines, and concoct various cooling dishes; the New Englander has found out that mixing pork and molasses with beans not only improves the taste, in his bracing atmosphere, but produces heat, which is desirable; and the country in general has discovered various good ways of cooking corn. But in the cities we have a mixture which is far from being healthful or gastronomically proper. It is all since, retention would undoubtedly have a large or gastronomically proper. It is all right

various different countries, but we have ot always done that

For example, the johnny-cake of the North and the hoe-cake of the South and the good rye and graham bread which our grandmothers used to make; have been su perseded by a light, puffy, inputritious compound which bears a superficial resemblance to the long loaves served in Paris. This is bad both for teeth and digestion. We have borrowed the French soups, and that is all right, but so long us we make bread one of our chief articles of diet we ought to let their sort of bread alone. As a nation, we probably drink more milk than any other nation in the world, and that is good, when it can be had on a farm and is certainly free from germs. But to drink quantities of milk from a dairy, no one knows just where, given by cows which may or may not be properly fed and pastured, is, to say the least, a daring proceeding. With the German beer and sauerkraut, and cakes, we have combined the American ple-the variety which is made by machinery-and the result is English system of roast and boiled, which Dutly average (Summay, 20,801, excepted) .. 42,051 we still keep in use as our forefathers did, and it ceases to be a matter of surprise

that we are a nation of dyspeptics. However, there seems to be no help for it at present. A restaurant censor would not do much good, even if he were honest, and under the system of municipal govern ment to be found in many cities he would merely serve as another example of political corruption on a large scale. The best way is for every man to be his own restaurant censor. Most people have a tolerably clear idea of what they ought and ought not to eat; they know that certain things agree with them and others make them unhappy, and if they only choose to behave themselves they will get along without trouble. If people in general cared enough about it, however, they could make an effective protest against poor food by refusing to buy it, and patronizing, even at the cost of some time and trouble, only those shops which sell good materials and those bakeries where full value is given for every

#### Sectional Hero Worship.

Some more or less irresponsible person writing to the "Atlanta Journal," remarks; I wouldn't walk across the street to see Dewey, out I would climb Stone Mountain to see Schley.

Now, of course, nobody is going to compel this gentleman to go across the street to see anybody, nor would he be restrained from secending the Himalayas to see Schley, provided that that hero were on top of them, but when, after this flat-footed declaration of sectional hero worship, he goes on to accuse others of being absurd, narrow-minded, and full of prejudice, he makes himself rather funny. According to in importations in the principal at his idea, Schley is to be admired by the people of the South not so much because he not attracting the attention he deserves, won the battle of Santiago as for the good and sufficient reason that he was born in

It is doubtful if one person out of a mention the Ojibways," the noyelty of the fact that Dewey is a Vermont man, belongs to the whole country, even to the especially if Mr. McKinley carries out his South, if the South likes to claim him. Moreover, the Northern partisans of Schley have been quite as outspoken as those of shade more enthusiastic over both beroes had they both been born Gothamites, but only a shade. As it was, the big town fairly exhausted herself in trying to show her appreciation.

It is time that this pettiness should cease. There is no particular reason why certain provincial papers should rise up and lie down, year in and year out, possessed of the idea that the whole North is conspiring to injure the States south of Mason and Dixon's line. It is quite true that certain Southern men prominent in what he states desire to benefit markind, by have prominent Northern men; and it is can attain that object by such means.

Any factors enter into surgical shock on human distilked as heartly in one section of man beings, which cannot be reproduced in beasts. the country as in another, and will receive certain proofs of that dislike in course of time. The Northern people as a whole have not the slightest desire to hurt the South, and it is about time that the provincial grumblers censed to thresh so earnestly at a worn-out man of straw.

Mr. John Hays Hammond, the eminent American engineer who, as a member of the Johannesburg Reform Committee. was sentenced to death by the Boers after the Jameson raid, declares that ninety per cent of the four thousand Americans in the Transvaal are heartily with the British in the present quarrel. He regards the subjugation of the ignorant Dutch a condition precedent to civilized progress in South Africa.

Analysis of yesterday's performance in the second attempt to get a race between the Columbia and the Shamrock, tends to the apprehension that the latter may yet "lift" the America's Cup, even according to desire. We should deplore its loss, but not if we were Sir Thomas! If he could return to England with that ancient cruet his reception would be of the Dewey variety, and his chance of a peerage even might be considered as: Tair to middling.

The Right Rev. Henry C. Potter, Anglican Bishop of New York, has been opposed to our refention of the Philippine Islands. son's strong drink made of Oolong, as the But his lordship is a just man, and will not case may be. Thereby the team will be take them away from us until he has made a personal investigation on the ground. He will sail shortly for Manila, and, in the meantime, the Government will have to wait for his decision with what patience it

mny. There is little risk in venturing the opinon that former Captain Carter's partners hope the Presidential stumping party will not be in any hurry to come back to Washington. They have lost some of their former confidence in Griggs; with how much reason time alone can tell.

## Not Sectional.

(From the St. Louis Globe-Democrat.) Expansion and its antithesis are not quite a sectional as is sometimes supposed. Edward At-kinson and William Lloyd Garrison, of Boston, as property of territorial acquisition, are matched a Henry Wade Rogers and J. Lawrence Laughlin, of Chicago, and by one or two persons equally A person's position on that question is not determined by his longitude. Perhaps the number of ontractionists is larger in proportion to population in the East than it is in the West, but they are undoubtedly in the minority all over the country. If a vote were had on the question of to adopt the best features of the life of carry four-fifths of all the States.

## THE EXPANSION OF TRADE.

mparative Figures From th Treasury Bureau of Statistics. Manufacturers' material and manufactur

rs' products form an important share in the increased imports and exports which the Treasury Bureau of Statistics is now ecording from month to month. The imexceed by about \$12,060,600 the phenome-Indeed, it seems probable that the the Potanical Garden and museum providxports of the calendar year 1899 will be the largest of any calendar year in America's industrial history, while the imports, though much above last year, are more than \$30,000,000 below those of the coresponding months of 1897.

In the growth of both imports and exports, the manufacturers of the country have had an important part. Ince d, the increase in exports is almost rolely due is made by machinery—and the result is something weird. Mince pie and beer are two things which were not made by a merciful Providence to go together. Add to this conglomeration the hot tamale, the lobster salad, the French cheese, and the

> months of last year, an increase of 22 per cent. During the eight months of 1895, the expert of manufactures has averaged more than \$1,000,000 per day, including flowers that look superb but excite no desire Sundays and holidays, the total for the 243 for ownership in your true collector's eye. days being \$246,228,916, while in the same months of last year the total export of strained," said Ford, the gardener, whose manufactures was \$201,444,605. Of this in-rease in exports of manufactures, iron and steel form the largest export item, the to-beautiful things to enjoy their flowers. crease in exports of manufactures, iron and | Icetion. steel form the largest export item, the to-tal value of iron and steel and their manu-factures exported in the eight months end-ing with August being \$68,008,071 against mostly ugly leaves—in moss-grown pois. \$52.925.082 in the corresponding months of last year. Cotton manufactures also show a gratifying increase, the exports of the months of 1899 being \$16,861,022 to \$35,744,586 against \$31,353,657 in the corresponding months of last year.

In importations the increase is largely in articles used in manufacturing and the classes of foodstuffs not produced in the United States in sufficient quantities to meet local requirements. Most of these, whether material for the manufacturers or foodstuffs, are the product of tropical or sub-tropical regions. Crude rubber shows an increase from \$17,496,291 in the cight months of last year to \$22,971,396 in the same period of 1899; unmanufactured vege-table fibres, including hemp, sisal, and jute, increased from \$11,989,146 to \$14,377,-758; raw silk, from \$17,010,942 to \$22,859,-914; hides and skins, from \$27,748,084 to \$22,608,820, while raw cotton, unmanufac-tured tobacco, lumber, and chemicals used manufacturing also showed an increase In foodstuffs, cacao increased from \$2.545,-410 to \$3.874,522; coffee, from \$38,748,448 to \$41,530,301; fruits and nuts, from \$8,814, 233 to \$12,353,612, and sugar, from \$53,974,

678 to \$76,285,240.

The following table shows the increase foreign production used in manufactur-

ing:		
Articles	S Mos. 1888.	8 Mrs. 1899.
Raw cotton	\$3,614,441	\$1,034,800
Tobacco		7,555,821
Filers	11,389,140	22,860,315
	17,418,404	93,458,943
Raw stik	95.746-064	
Chemiculs	28,683,130	
The following	shows the lacre	ease in im-

portation of principal articles of food-

stuffs:		
	8 Mos. 1808.	8 Mos. 1899. \$1,959,667
Spices	2,545,410	3,874,520
*Tea Fruits and nuts		5,797,610
Coffee	. 38,746,448	41,632,331
*Tea, decrease (free at	od dutiable)-	
Free		83,085,235
Dutiable		*** -, 199, 180

## A Misleading Experiment.

A great deal of attention has been called (both These experiments have been performed both in London and in Cleveland, and were in what we medical men call "surgical shock." Now, allowing that Dr. Crile's motive is exactly

Though not an essential part of surgical shock, creating abnormal conditions, renders surgicul shock more uniformly fatal than it would other-wise be. Then, too, there are always the devitalizing ravages of disease. We dectors do not take a human being in the full glow of health and perform on him one of the major operations. It is only after the decay of the natural forces, roads, that an operation is performed on man; therefore, to more certainly withstand the effects of the surgical shock, in such experiments as those

to which I refer.

Beasts heal more quickly than we do, and it is a safe inference that surgical shock is easier for them to withstand than for us.

For the foregoing reasons I state it as my firm belief that if through these or other experiments, something which would counteract sur-gical shock in dogs, were discovered the same

thing would not necessarily have a like effect on Furthermore, to try such a thing on would not only be as dangerous us to try some supposed cure for shock; on man at once; but it would be more of a risk to man than if the "lift" the America's Cup, even according to experiment had not been previously made on Sir Thomas Lapton's sportive intention and dogs. The reason for this is apparent. In endeavering to apply to man semething first used on dogs, the symptoms of the dogs would be relied upon. These would in many cases not be reproduced in man, because of the differences in circulation; the differences in the effects of drugs, etc., between hijeds and guadrupeds. The surgeon would without doubt be put on a false trail and sacrifice human life should be even attempt to make such use of knowledge

matter how accurate and extended) gained on dogs. LUIGI GALVANI DOANE, M. D.

## Jersey's Profit From Trusts.

Grom the Chicago News.)

While the attorney general of Ohio is urging the Supreme Court to take up the atti-trust cases the secretary of state of New Jersey is reporting that LPMS corporations were created in that State this year and that they paid the commonwealth \$728,023 in incorporation fees. Of this \$728,023 it is safe to say that about \$700,000 was paid by so-called trusts, not one of which is in any sense a New Jersey enterprise and not one of which will ever be seen or heard of in that State except as its products may be sold there and as which will ever be seen of pears of in that State except as its products may be seld there and as it maintains a nominal "head office" in the rooms of some lawyer in Jersey City. Winterest the supreme court of Onio may say about the existing trusts, the State of New Jersey will go on licensing others to do business in Onio as well as elsewhere. This is one of the difficulties of the trust question.

## Andree's Fatal Adventure.

Andrec's Fatal Adventure,

(From the Philadelphia Record.)

The Arctic current which sets southward to the west of Spitzbergen Island carried to the neglicost of King Charles Land a buoy from the Chlucky Andree expedition which started by balloon from Bane's Island in July, 1967, and the Inding of this recie on September 9, last is the only certain news of the party since July 13, 1867, two days after the start. The carrier pigeon message of that day is regarded as authentic; all other pretended messages and reported discoveries have proved to be mere inventions. Andree and Strindberg and Frakel were lost, with their balloon equipment, in the desolate expanse of the eternally frozen Arctic Ocean, and the North Pole buoy picked up at King Charles Land is but a said confirmation of their fate. Other gelies will doubtless difficult not view as the Years shall pass; but who shall may how the end came to the daring trie of adventurers in that fatal July expedition? Here is a problem in the solution of which Arctic explorers of the presserved will find a text supremely difficult and

#### UGLY BUT OF GREAT VALUE. rehid Plants on Sale for Yale Uni-

versity's Benefit. NEW YORK, Oct. 6 .- The most valuable collection of plants in the United States is on sale today at the American Art Galleries, Madison Square. In it are 1,420 specimens, comprising 273 varieties of orchids. ports of eight months ending with August | They represent the life-work of the late are \$8,000,000 larger than the very low im- | Prof. Othnief C. March, of Yale Universiports of the corresponding months of last ty. His executors, W. W. Farnham and ear, and the exports for the eight months | George J. Brush, have placed them on sale for the benefit of Yale University, the nally high figures of the same menths last proceeds to go toward the endowment or

ed for in the will of Prof. Marsh. To look at the plants yesterday no one would suppose that some are worth enough to keep a poor family in food for a year. Nor would any one suppose there was a plant there—an ugly thing, with tough, yeslowish leaves and no blooms-whose mate had been sold in London for a thousand guinens-\$5,250. Lives have been for some of them. But so vague are the prices supply from home production.

The exportation of manufactures in the exportation of manufactures in the eight months ending with August is \$45, eight months ending with August is \$45, only for each one greater than in the corresponding than ever did shares on 'Change.

Of all this wanderful collection only four

plants are now in bloom. They are the commonest of all, too-mere magenta-hued

Some of the orchids are growing on bits of board or pieces of bark. These are called epiphytes; that is, they grow on trees. Yet they are not parasites. They ask nothing against \$12,877.888 is the corresponding months of last year, while the exports of refined or manufactured mineral oil amount.

These orchids are mostly in boxes or in pots. In May, June, and July they bloom gloriously-red, mauve, salmon, pink, blue, rose, saftron, purple, violet, crimson, and white. The flowers breathe odors purely their own. They last for weeks and some times months.

White orchids are rarest of all. Many verge to white, but there is always a tinge of red or pink or yellow. But there is one plant in the Marsh collection that blooms pure white. This is the Cattleyo labiata. It is valued at \$200, yet it consists of perhaps a dozen ugly leaves. collection is valued at many thou-

#### PROMOTIONS IN THE ARMY.

Orders Affecting Officers Issued by the War Department. The following orders have been issued by

the War Department: Major George P. Borden (promoted from car ajor George P. Borden (promoted from cap-in, Fifth United States Infantry), to the Third ted States Infantry, to date from September 1899, vice Brinkerhoff, promoted. He will re-n on duty with the Fifth United States In-facts william B. Wheeler (promotes from cap-in) Eighteenth United States Infantry), to the threenth United States Infantry, to date from tember 8, 1899.

September 8, 1899.

Major Walter 8, Scott (promoted from capitain, Twenty-fifth United States Infantry), to the Fourth United States Infantry, to date from September 8, 1890. He will proceed to San Francisco, Cal., and report in person to the communicing general, Department of California, for assignment

tain, Ninescenth United States Infantry), to the Thirteenth United States Infantry, to date from Sepember 16, 1829, vice Cavenaugh, retired from

Tauntieth United States Infantry), to the Twenty-second United States Infantry, to date from September 2d 148%, size Parker, retired from active service. He will proceed to join his regiment.
Capt. Sydney A. Cloman (promoted from first lieutenant, Falternth United States Infantry), to the Twenty-third Phited States Infantry, Company I, to date from September 7, 1805, vice Collins, document.

decrased.

Capi. Charjes Crawford (promoted from first leutenant, Twenty-first United States Infantry), to the Fifth United States Infantry, Company F. o date from September 8, 1893, vive Borden, promoted. He will remain on duty with the Twenty-first United States, Infantry until further orders. Capi. William 8. Garves (promoted from first). Capt. Frank D. Webster (promoted from fir-

Capf. Frank D. Webster (promoted from first heutenant, Twentieth United States Infantry), to the Eighteenth United States Infantry, Company E, to date from September S, 1830, vice Wheeler, promoted. He will proceed to join his company. Capt. Joseph B. Leitch (promoted from first leutenant. Twerty-fourth United States Infantry), to the Twenty-fifth United States Infantry, Company G, to date from September S, 1830, vice Scott, promoted. He will proceed to join his company.

rice Scott, promotest the will proceed to join his company.

Capt. Samuel Burkhardt, jr. (promoted from first licuterant, Tenth United States Infantry), to the Nineteenth United States Infantry. Com-pany C, to date from September 16, 1809, vice Gardener, promoted, He will remain on duty with the Tenth United States Infantry until with the retail trains or further orders.

Capt. James E. Normovie (promoted from first lieutenant, Fifth United States Infantry), to the Twentieth United States Infantry, Company A. to date from September 20, 1800, vice Reynolds, premoted. He will remain on duty with the Fifth United States Infantry until further

First Licut, Charles P. Faulkner (promoted from second lieutement, Fourteenth United States Infantry), to the Eighth United States Infantry to date from July 19, 1899, vice Kirkman, 175 moted. He will remain on duty with the Four teenth United States Infantry until further or

moted. He will remain on duly with the Fourteenth United States Infantry until further orders.

First Lieux, Edward W. Perkins (promoted from
second lieuternant, Eighth United States Infantry), to the First United States Infantry, to date
from August 14, 1899, vice Lacey, promoted, dewill proceed to join the company to which he
may be assigned by his regimental commanders.

Captain Graves and Lieutenants Faulkner and
Perkins will be assigned to companies by their
respective regimental commanders.

Captain Sydaey A. Cleman. Assistant Quartermaster, United States Volunteers, having
been promoted captain of infantry, United States
Army, and having been assigned to the Twentythird United States Infantry, to date from September 7, 1899, is, by direction of the President,
under the provisions of section 1205, Revised
Statutes, honorably discharged by the Secretary
of War as captain and assistant quartermaster,
United States Volunteers, only. He is relieved
from duty as quartermaster on the transport
Warren, and will proceed to join his regiment.

## Dend Gas Wells Chemically Revived

Dend Gas Wells Chemically Revived.

(From the Indianapolis Journal.)

The Wire Nail Trust today made a contract with Dave Estel, the Knightstown chemist, who has discovered a chemical process to revive gas wells, and he will at once go to work on the company's abandoned, wells. He has brought in two big flows from abandoned wells in the last week, and has demonstrated that the old wells are not worthless. He uses a chemical which, lowered to the bottom of the well, eats its way through the Trentan rock, dissolving and cleaning out a cement which has formed in the pores and clegs the way for the gas to pass to the well. Another charge is put down with nitro-giverine on top and shot into the rock. It is claimed the revived wells are as good as new.

## Taught His Dog to Pace.

Taught His Dog to Pace.

(From the Minnapelis Journal.)

M. B. Scott, a veterinary surgeon of Faribault, S. D., has a novelty in the shape of a wonderful pacing dog. So far as is known, this is the only instance on record of a pacing dog, though a trotting dog is not unheard of, and a man named Harry Metcham, a Canadian, once owned a trotter whom he esiled "Doc." This dog, which was a apointer, be exhibited at race-tracks and fairs all ever the country. He was said to have made \$10,000 out of the animal. Dr. Scott's dog will race against either a horse or a bicycle, and seems to enjoy it, though he evidently regaffed \$1 as a very serious matter. Gypsy, as the doctor calls him, can make very good time, and Br. Scott has speeded him from a standing start to make a quarter of a mile in good time, and Dr. Scott has speeded him from a standing start to make a quarter of a mile in forty-five seconds, and the first eighth in twenty seconds. When he was teaching him to pace, the Scott put grain hobbles on him in creder to prevent mim from breaking. Gypsy gased a little before the doctor-flought him, though so little as to be of no consequence; but his new master thought he saw jessibilities of the dog doing better, and began a course of careful and systematic training, drift he obtained the present result. The deg days a two bloaded St. Bernard, and weights 149 pounds, is three feet high, measures six feet from the tip of his hushy lail to the end of his handsome nose, and is about four years old. He naces alone, with ur a driver, and, besides being a very line snimal, is a real curiosity.

## LUCKY HEIRS TO GREAT RICHES.

A Composer and a Poor Laundress

Inherit Fortunes. NEW YORK, Oct. 6.—Ludwig Englander, the composer of many of the operatic successes of the Casino Theatre, will start for Hungary next Tuesday to prove his right to an estate valued at \$320,000, which belonged to an uncle, the proprietor of a great landed estate.

Mr. Englander, who is an American citi-

zen by birth, is one of the best known of the group of musical composers who have written successful comic operas of the last decade. Although he has been aware of his good fortune for two weeks, the story did not gain publicity on Broadway until yesterday. Mr. Englander returned from a visit to London a fortnight ago. He learned of his legacy the day after he

The uncle who died in Hungary left the belk of his fortune to his brother, Lud-wig Englander's father, not knowing, how-ever, that the brother had died almost a year ago. By the Hungarian law Mr. Englander becomes the legal heir, and all that is necessary to gain the title of the extates is to prove the relationship. It may be necessary also for Mr. Englander to become a subject to perfect his title to the

Mr. Englander will probably remain abroad for a considerable time. He will make arrangements to write an opera for George Edwardes, of the London Gaiety Theatre, and he will superintend new pro-ductions from his pen in Paris, Vienna, and Berlin. He will not, however, terminate his contract with George W. Lederer as a regular contributor to the Casino

Company.

Mrs. Mary Sommers, a poor laundress. over in Elmhurst, L. I., says that her sis-ter in Germany has died and left her \$150,-

truth of the news was proved to her yestruth of the news was proved to her yesterday. "I won't stop this week's work.
I'll send all my clothes home clean this
week. My customers were good to me
when I was poor, and I won't disappoint
them now I am rich." So the good woman
finished up everybody's wash and delivered the snowy piles of linen last night.
Today she began her preparations to sail
for Germany.

Mrs. Sommers wouldn't believe the story
when the news first came to her. She

when the news first came to her. knew she had a sister, but she didn't know that she was rich. It took the lawyer to whom had been entrusted the finding of the heir-at-law an hour to prove that he wasn't fooling. Two years ago her hushand had inherited \$2,000. He at once stopped working, but his wife kept right on. She saved her earnings, too. So fortune did not turn her head. Mrs. Sommers and her husband leave for Germany next week, and after an exten-sive trip abroad they will return to Elm-

#### A FALSE CHARGE OF INSANITY. Futile Efforts to Get a Girl Into an

hurst. They have already contracted for a house on Hoffman Boulvard, where they

will enjoy the rest of their lives in com-

NEW YORK, Oct. 6.—Passers-by in Twenty-third noticed a man and a woman dragging a girl down the steps of the First-Avenue elevated station yesterday. The girl was shricking: "Pather, father, please don't send me to the insane asylum. I am not insane!"

The man and the woman paid no atten-tion to the girl's entreaties nor to the threats of the crowd which formed in large numbers to interfers. Finally the girl dashed up First Avenue. She was caught by her father at Twenty-sixth Street. The crowd showed an inclination to take the girl's part, but the woman kept them back. The three started for the office of Superintendent of Out-Door Poor Blair at the pler at East Twenty-sixth Street. On ar-riving there the man said he is George Naen, a porter living at No. 340 East Seventy-sixth Street, and that he is the girl's father. Her name is Amelia. The woman, he said, is Mrs. Kate Emerich, his house keeper. He explained that the girl was in-sane and that he wanted her sent away. Before Superintendent Blair had heard all her father's story the girl rushed from the office and tried to jump into the East River. A policeman stopped her. She broke away and went for the river again. This time her father caught her. When

declared that Mrs. Emerich didn't want her at home because she was not working. She said she would work if she could get Mr. Blair told Naen to take the girl to Dr. W. F. Robertson, in charge of Belle-vue's insane pavi ion. An immense throng eously to be released, but the crowd seem ed afraid of Mrs. Emerich and did nothing except to cry "Shame!" Amelia told Dr. Robertson that she was twenty-one years

she saw Mr. Blair she fell on her knees and

old. She said her father never liked her and that Mrs. Emerich tried to please him by abusing her.
When Dr. Robertson told the father tha the girl was not insane, and that he would have to care for her Mrs. Emerich made an effort to seize the girl. Albert Winter-nitz, of 313 East Seventy-second Street, a contractor in engineers' supplies, employed by the charities department, held her back and told the superintendent that he would get the girl work in a few days if her father was made to understand that he would have to treat her kindly. This the father agreed to do, after first asking that Mr. Winternitz be arrested for abduction and then he went home with Mrs. Emer-lch. Amelia went home alone.

### CURRENT HUMOR. Indestructible.

Mrs. Goodone-Bon't you know that liquor is a estroyer? Thirsty Tatters-Dere's samet'in 'bout me, lady,

Burnl Ambition (From the Cleveland Plain Dealer.)

"Do you know of any good, cure for warts?"
"Why, you havefi't any warts."
"No, but I want to sould a recipe for a cure to
the "New York Sun" and get my name in the

# Taken In. (From the Chicago News.) The young man, whose ardor had cooled, felt that he could not honorably back out now, after having paid her se many pointed attentions, but he thought he could count upon her abhorence of he Dreyfus verdict. Wherefore he said: "Miss & kleiheimer, if you will marry me the Dreyfus the said:

"Miss Schelheimer, if you will marry me we will go to the Paris Exposition next year."
"Mr. Spoonamore." she replied, sweetly, "I will marry you, but we will NOT go to the Paris Exposition next year." (From the Detroit Free Press.)

"My wife is in bot today."
"What's the matter?"
"Well, posterday the was preserving peaches and three women, five children, and two nurs maids cause out to spend the day with her." Legal Difficulties. (From the Boston Globe,)

## "There was a time," remarked the affable one, when people used nothing but simple pictures hen they undertook to make a record of anyhing." "It must have been hard," said the hawyer, thoughtfully. "Half the time you wouldn't know whether to summon a witness as a handwriting expert or an art critic."

An Idealess Man. (Frem the Boston Transcript.) Ritter-There is one thing I will say for Terry butten Says what he thinks. Why, he hardly er says anything. Ritter-That was the idea I sought to convey.

(From the Atlanta Constitution.)
At a so-called "hierary" in a Georgia settlement a study old farmer obtained the floor and spoole for one hour on corn rasing, todder pulling, and cotton pleding. The local preacher was present and rose to a point of order.
"I do not see," said he, "what a literary meeting has to do with corn raising and to deer pulling."

## ... Saturday Specials...

Plenty of bright, new seasonable goods to inter-

With the great demand for top coats-suitshats-and children's goods, we have provided for a crowd, and expect a busy day.

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At \$2.48 we show a line of suits that contains nearly every style shown elsewhere at \$3.50. They're man-tailored -and fit better and last longer than the "made-by-women" sorts so extensively handled in most of the other stores. And our line of children's overcoats at \$4.98 contains the same qualities of kerseys, coverts and "herringbones" that you're asked \$6.50 for elsewhere. Plenty at other prices -from \$1.98 to \$10.00-all better values than you've ever seen before.

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## AUCTION SALES.

ACCTION SALE OF GOVERNMENT PROPERTY.

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wrought iron flange pipe; scrap cast and wrought
iron, trucks, blocks, slackles, manila rope, typewriters, insulated from conduit pipe for electric
writing, damper regulators, etc., will be sold at
public auction at the Building for the Library
of Congress, on THURSDAY, the 19th day of
October, 1899, commencing at 180 o'clock a m.
The acctral articles may be seen and schedules
chtained on application to the auctioneer or to
this office, BERNARD R. GHEYN, Superioriene
cut. JAMES W. RATCLIFFE, Auctioneer,
se25,27,190,c24,65

THOS. J. OWEN, Auctioneer, 913 F st. nw.
TRINSTERS SALE OF A TWO-STORY, SIX-BOSOM
FRAME DWELLING, SITUATED 43 10TH
ST. SW.
By virtue of a deed of trust dated September
28, 1898, and duly recorded in Liber No. 2227,
at fails 472 et. seq., on the land records of the
District of Columbia and by direction of the party
secured thereby, the undersigned trustees will sell
on WENNESDAY, OCTOBER 11TH, 1898, AT 4.30
O'CLOCK P. M. in front of the premises, part of
lot ten (10), in square number three hundred and
fity-three (353), together with the improvements
thereon, an above described. Terms of sale, one
half cash, balance in one and two years, at to AUCTION SALE OF GOVERNMENT PROPERTY.

thereon, as above described. Terms of sale, on-half cash, balance in one mad two years, at oper cent s.a., and secured by deed of trust on prop-erty sold, or all cash, at optim of purchaser A deposit of \$100 required at time of sale. Sale to be closed in ten days, otherwise property of the resuld at risk and cest of purchaser. All con-vayancing, revenue stamps, etc., at cost of pur-chaser.

#### settl-dirdresSet PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR GRADING THIRTY-SEVENTH OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONERS D. C., Washington, October 4, 1899.—SKALED PRO-POSALS will be revived at this office until 12 O'CLOCK NOON, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 21, 1892. for grading Thirty seventh Street. All necessary information will be furnished on application to the office of the Engineer Commissioner of the District of Columbia. JOHN B. WIGHT, JOHN W. ROSS, LANSING H. BEACH, Commissioners D. C.

PROPOSALS will be received at the Bureau of Supplies and Accounts, Navy Department, Washington, B. C., until 12 O'CLOCK NOON, OCTOBER 17, 1829, and publicly opened immediately thereafter, to furnish at the navy yard, Washington, D. C., a quantity of tivets, forged steel, sheet steel, angle steel, and steel tubes, and for the naval proving ground, Indian Head, Md., a quantity of spikes, the plates, steel rails, switches, cross ties, copper wire, and chestnut poles. Blank preposals will be furnished upon application to the Bureau, A. S. KENNY, Paymaster General U. S. N. oc6-13

## SPECIAL NOTICES.

SPECIAL NOTICE.-Will the lawyer that has the business of Mrs. MARIA V. McCATHRAN in his hands call and meet the friends of her there tomorrow at her residence, 702 G Street southeast. It SPECIAL NOTICE-J. R. and B. B. MAC-

liams Bros., dissolved partnership September i, J. R. MacWilliams receiving all cash and outstanding bills and assuming all debts contracted by said firm, oct-at SPECIAL NOTICE—All persons having work of any hind left for gix mouths are hereby notified that if the same is not called for in the next thirty days it will be sold to pay charges. H. PRIEDRICH, 223 41-2 cf. sw.

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